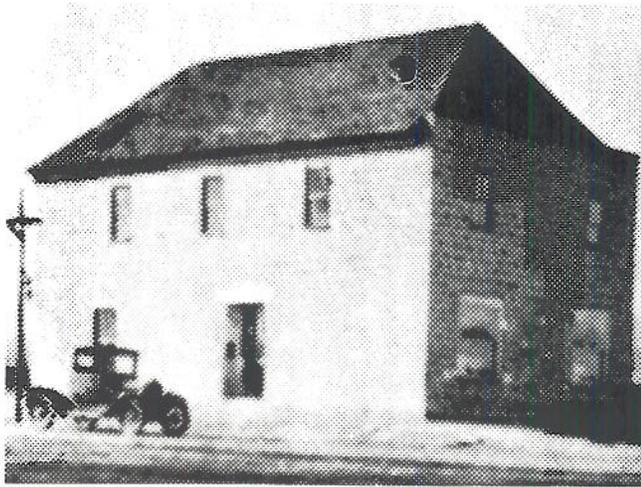
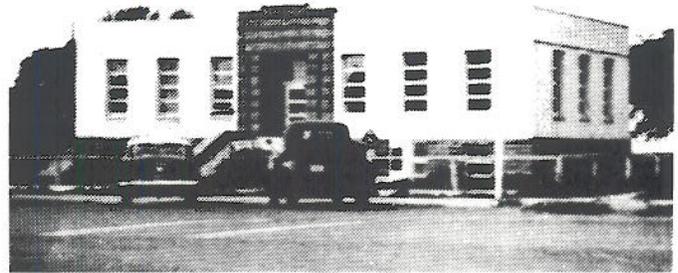


WAYNE COUNTY CENTENNIAL

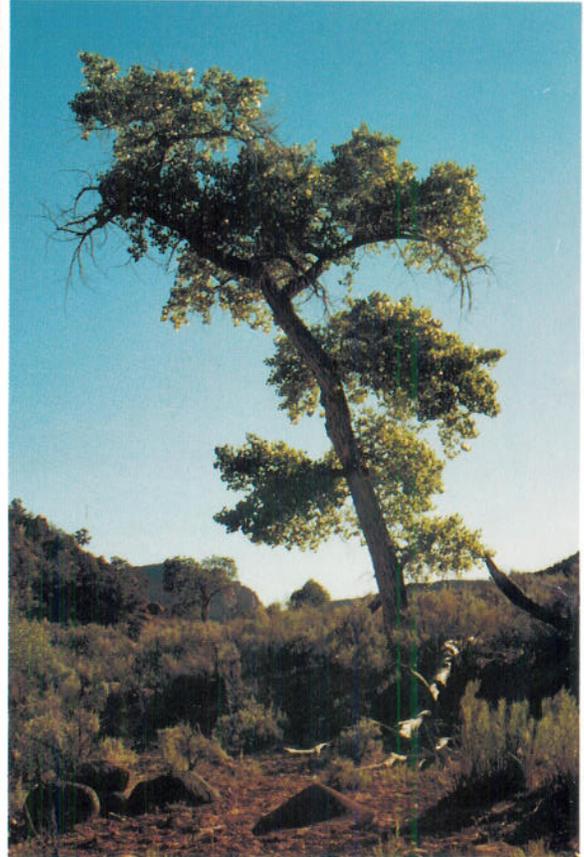


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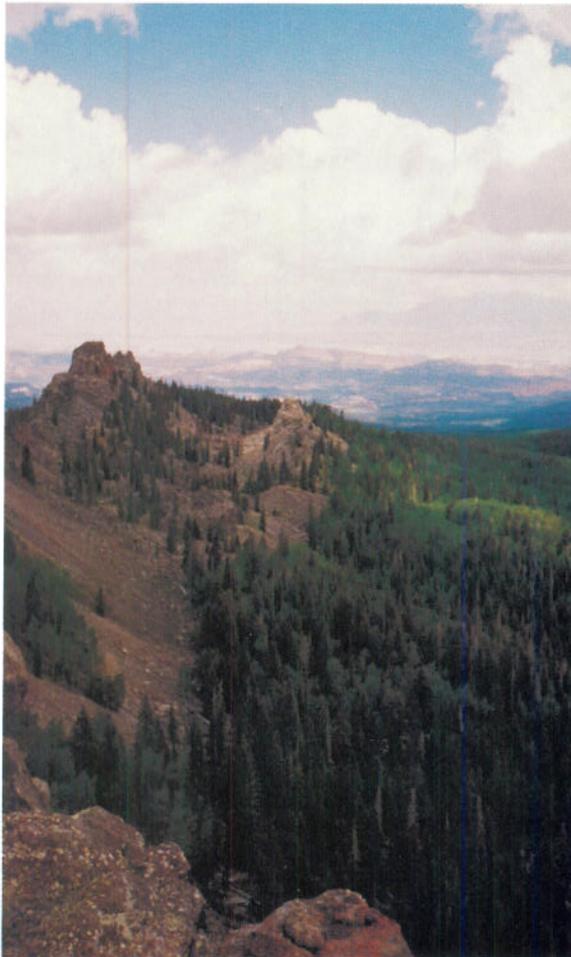




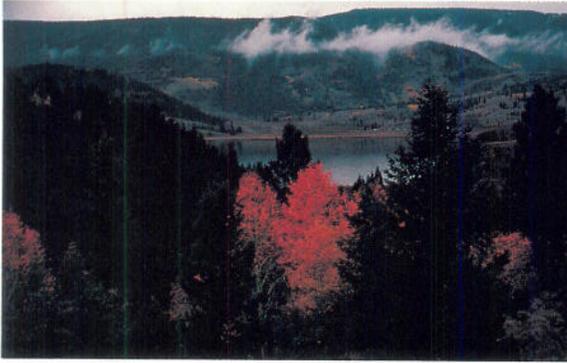
Dixie Forest



**Sulpher Creek and Pleasant Creek
Junction**



**Boulder Mountain Top,
Looking to Henry Mountains**



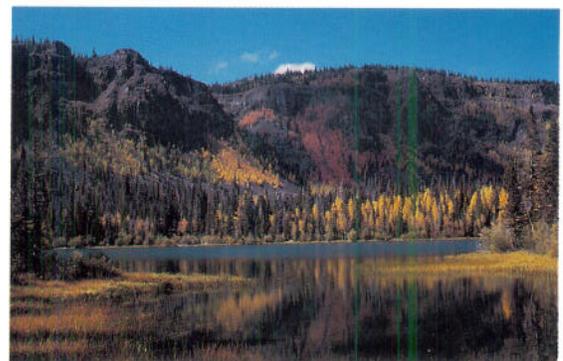
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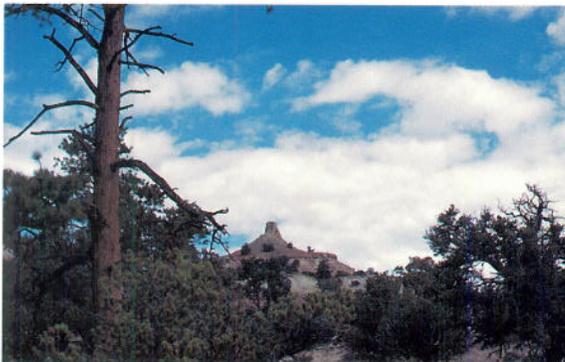
Fish Lake National Forest



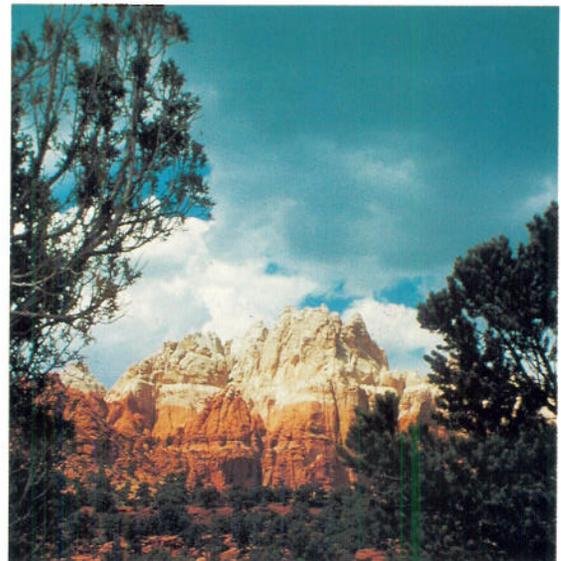
Fish Lake Forest



**Pear Lake Teasdale Ranger District
Dixie National Forest**



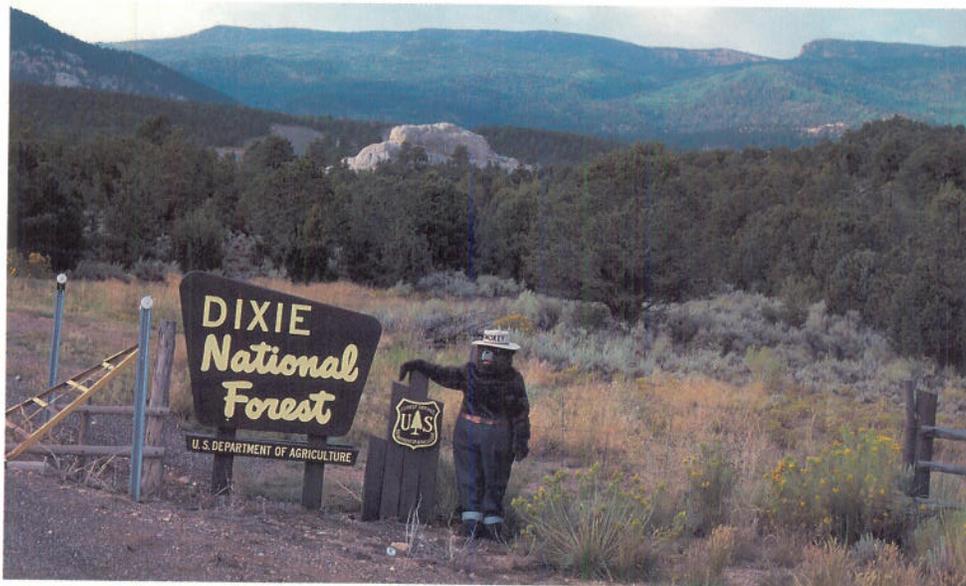
**Fish Creek Cove Area
Teasdale Ranger District
Dixie National Forest**



Sun Glow Park



**After the rain..looking to Sun Glow Park.
Photo, Joni Taft.**



**Smokey The Bear at the Grover boundry of
The Dixie National Forest.**

WAYNE COUNTY

Located in southeastern Utah, Wayne County is rectangular in shape. It is 23 miles wide, approximately 105 miles long, containing 2,475 miles, with 97% belonging to the Federal and State Governments. There are about 2,400 people living in the county.

The elevation varies from 8,400 ft. above sea level at the west end of the county to 4,200 ft. at Hanksville. The county seat, Loa has the second highest elevation (7,045 ft.) of any county seat in the State of Utah. The climate varies greatly according to the elevation as does the rainfall and temperatures from the spruce forest of Thousand Lake Mountain and Boulder Mountain to the desert of the Robbers Roost area.

Originally a part of Piute Territory, Wayne County was organized May 2, 1982. A delegate to the constitutional convention gave it the name of Wayne County in honor of his son who was dragged to death by a horse.

The livestock industry is the oldest and probably the most important in the county. It was the lure of fine grazing areas that brought the first settlers into the valley in the mid 1870's and early 1880's. The farming operations of this county are used in conjunction with the livestock operation. Cattle/sheep and dairy operations are the principal enterprises. Most farms have sprinkler irrigation systems.

Timber is another major source of income. It is logged at a higher elevation than any place in the U.S. This area has long been famed for its hunting and fishing quality. With the completion of highway 24 through Capitol Reef National Park and scenic highway 12 over the Boulder Mountain, Wayne County is enjoying a rapid growth in tourism.

Almost every town in the county has excellent accommodations for the tourist. There are two airports in the county. One is owned and maintained by the county near Bicknell and the second is government maintained and located at Hanksville.

Wayne County is a land situated in the Colorado River Basin. The principal drainage through the county is the Fremont River, which extends from Fish Lake, in Sevier County, above the town of Fremont, to the town of Hanksville, where it joins the Muddy River. From this point to its junction with the Colorado River, in Garfield County, it is known as the Dirty Devil River. (History tells us that the Fremont was one of the last town rivers to be discovered in the U.S.)

The western portion of the county is a broken-up plateau called the Awapa Plateau. It slopes to the east from the Parker Mountain Divide for a distance of 12-15 miles, from an elevation of about 10,000 ft. - 7,999 ft. into the valley encompassing the towns of Fremont, Loa, Lyman, and Bicknell. South and east of these towns are two high up-lifted mountains divided by the Fremont River. The one on the north is Thousand Lake and on the south is the Boulder Mountain, (or Aquarius Plateau); one of the largest and highest plateaus in the U.S. Both of these mountains have horizontal lava

capping and are over 11,000 ft. high with many small lakes providing excellent fishing. You can also find excellent hunting for deer, elk, antelope, turkey, duck, pheasant, chukkers and other wild game. The general area provides grazing for livestock during the summer months. Southeast of the town of Bicknell is a wet, marshy area known as the Bicknell Bottoms, an excellent wildlife habitat, and housing the largest fish egg hatchery in the state.

The area east of the high mountains from Torrey to Capitol Reef National Park gradually slopes eastward, dropping 1,500 ft. in elevation. It is characterized by sand-stone formations and shales, reddish-brown in color. This portion is rugged and broken except for the areas occupied by the towns of Torrey, Teasdale, and Grover. It consists primarily of range land. Pinion, juniper, and semi-desert grasses and shrubs form the principal vegetative cover here. Fruits such as apples, pears, apricots, peaches, and plums are raised in Teasdale, Torrey and Capitol Reef National Park.

Between Capitol Reef National Park and Notom is a tilted section of very colorful sedimentary formations that vary in color from buff to yellow to maroon to reddish brown. These formations are sandstone with briefly banded shales of fantastic shades and color. This area is known as "Wayne Wonderland" and "Land of the Sleeping Rainbow". The tilted section known as the Water Pocket Fold extends through the county in a southeasterly direction from the east end of Thousand Lake Mountain to the Colorado River.

East of the reef, the topography varies from eroded dissected slopes and blue-gray mesas to a vast open and rolling area near and east of Hanksville. It is a low rainfall area used primarily for winter grazing. This area is sparsely settled with the small towns of Caineville and Hanksville. Once headquarters of Butch Cassidy and his Robbers Roost gang, the area east of Hanksville is still called "Robbers Roost". So named because it was the last hideout of the old west desperados and gunmen.

Since Wayne County is the second driest county in the second driest state, water is our most precious resource. Therefore, nearly every farm in the entire county is under a sprinkling system. We, then, are able to conserve and utilize the available water. Wayne County is, no doubt, the most scenic and beautiful county in the entire west.

FREMONT

Elevation 7,200 ft. This town was named after the explorer John C. Fremont, who passed through on his last and near fatal expedition to the west in the winter of 1853-54. The small town has a RV trailer park north of the town near the Forsyth Reservoir. From Fremont there are roads which lead to Johnson Valley, Mill Meadow and Forsyth Reservoirs, and the Fremont River which is famous for its rainbow trout. Near Forsyth Reservoir, a road leaves U 72 and climbs east to Elkhorn Campground which has an elevation of 9,300 ft. and a recreational season of June-October. Elkhorn has six camping units and exceptionally good drinking water. Between Fremont and Loa is a six acre park, belonging to the county, which is located at Allred Point and features a historic monument to the original pioneers, with plenty of camping spaces, drinking water and a trout stream

running through the park. Also, a second historical park is in the town near the old church.

LOA

Elevation 7,045 ft. It is one of Utah's town highest county seats. The name was suggested by Franklin W. Young who has served a mission for the LDS church to the Hawaiian Islands. Mauna Loa (Mt. Loa) is the second highest mountains in the islands and is an active volcano. When it belches forth the natives viewed it with awe and wonder and gave it the name of "Loa" which means, "high, large and powerful". At the courthouse in Loa can be seen a most unusual rock collection from famed Doc Inglesby's collection. On the front lawn is monument honoring veterans of wars. The courthouse also has the offices of the County Clerk, Recorder/Treasurer, Assessor, Extension Service, Public Health, and Sheriff. Loa has one motel, two cafes, one restaurant, one general store, a bakery, hardware store, frozen food locker in connection with a furniture and appliance store, famous Chappell Cheese Co. which is located one mile west of Loa on highway 24, two auto repair garages, one auto parts store, three service stations, a Laundromat and trailer park. There are several private fishing ponds and private hunting areas. There is a post office, firehouse, elementary school (except for the Hanksville, all of the Wayne students attend), community center, offices of the Fishlake National Service, Soil Conservation Service and ASCS, Far West Bank, Intermountain Farmers Store, Garkane Power office, state and county road sheds. Loa has two parks, one named the Harold Brown Park, so named in 1921 after a local lad who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I, this park was developed by city fathers and volunteer fire dept. The other park, named the Turner Park, was named after the Turner family who donated the land to the town. South of the Turner Park is the beautiful and historic stake tabernacle.

LYMAN

Elevation 7,300 ft. This picturesque hamlet is nestled at the foot of Thousand Lake Mountain. Lyman has the shortest growing season of any towns in Wayne County. From here is the road to Horse Valley and Neff's Reservoir, noted for its fishing and hunting. The town has a post office, a Laundromat, and a day-care for children. The original townsite was changed to the present location at the advise of Apostle Francis M. Lyman in 1893 and was named in honor of him.

BICKNELL

Elevation 7,000 ft. Originally called Thurber after A.K. Thurber who built the first house in the area in 1875. Thomas Bicknell, a prominent educator and historian of Providence, Rhode Island, wished to perpetuate his name to Utah and offered a library of 1,000 books to the town that would take his name. The town's name was changed in April, 1916. Bicknell in recent years is beautification awards. Bicknell has a post office, two cafes, a deli, one general store, a craft store, state liquor store, one service station, an auto repair shop, a firehouse, two motels, the middle and high schools for all of Wayne County, a county swimming pool, medical clinic, two dental offices, a movie theater, and a park with covered shelters. Southeast of Bicknell is beautiful Sunglow Park, and a co-ed summer camp for boys and girls called Navajo Trials.

TEASDALE

Elevation 7,000 ft. Named after an LDS Apostle George Teasdale, Teasdale is located at the foot of the Boulder Mountain with a beautiful view of Capitol Reef National Park and the colorful velvet ridges. Dixie National Forest Service offices are housed in Teasdale. This small town has post office, two bed & breakfasts, a motel, a cabin site, a lodge and restaurant located two miles north of town along the Fremont River and a fire station.

TORREY

Elevation 6,800 ft. During its early history this benchsite was known by such names as Youngstown, Central, Poverty Flat, and Bonite. The name Torrey was chosen at the time the town got a post office. It seems the exploit of a certain Colonel Torrey from Wyoming, who was in charge of the Rough Riders during the Spanish American War, suggested the name. Known for its tree lined main street and Big Apple dances, Torrey is now being changed by tourism. It is now the biggest little city in Wayne County. Torrey has the Entrada Institute Art Center and Book Store, three RV parks, six motels, two cabin areas, three cafes, three restaurants, a sandwich place, two service stations, two real estate offices, 4x4 rental, wagon rides, horse back rides, fish and tackle shop, a trading post, general store, gift shops, flower shop, river expeditions, shuttle service, beauty shop and a bakery. Torrey, also, has a green house which has helped to beautify the entire county. This town has three churches of different denominations. (Catholic, Community Christian Church, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints).

GROVER

Elevation 7,048 ft. Six miles south east of Teasdale, this village was known as Carcass Creek, because of the dead animals that had died in the creek and the diseases that were brought on by drinking the water. Since Grover Cleveland was the President of the United States at the time the town was given a post office, it was named in his honor. The post office was later taken and a rural delivery replaced it, delivering mail three times a week. The Grover area includes the Fish Creek ranches to the west and south to the forest boundary. Primarily, Grover is a farming and residential community, but, has the Hale Theater which is very active during the summer months.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK

Elevation 5,400 ft. Before the Park Service took over, this was a community known as Fruita. The Federal Government bought the land owners out and renamed the area Capitol Reef because of the reef that caps the landscape. In 1971, the Park Service completed the visitor center. The Navajo Indians called this the "Land of the Sleeping Rainbow", because the formation (most colorful of the earth's crust) is asleep because it lies on the ground. There are campgrounds, hiking trails, picnic areas, Indian petroglyphs, and many interesting things to explore. Inside the park, one mile south of the visitor center, is the old Gifford Historic Homestead featuring local arts and crafts.

NOTOM

Pleasant Creek, or Pleasant Dale were a couple of the names given to this area by the Powell Expedition. After a mail route was established between Caineville and Teasdale in the late 1899's the people in the settlement were given a post office which was know in the records as Notom. It is known mostly for its farming area and its ability to grow delicious corn and tomatoes and its long growing season.

BLUE VALLEY OR GILES

This area was settled in the spring of 1883, the name of Blue Valley was applied to the region because the surrounding hills and much of the soil is a bluish-gray color. The name of the ward was changed in 1895 in honor of Bishop Giles, the foremost citizen in the community. It was once a flourishing community, but, because the ranchers were not able to control the river, there is very little left today.

CAINEVILLE

Named after tall grasses that grew so lavishly along the river, Caineville was situated on the left bank of the Fremont River 52 miles southeast of Loa. Caineville is now a valley of small ranches with motel rooms, rental teepees, back country tours and cafe and a RV park.

HANKSVILLE

Elevation 4,300 ft. It was originally known as Graves Valley after John Graves, who is said to have been a member of the Powell Expedition. Ebenezer Hanks, headed a group of settlers who came April in 1882. Hanksville has a post office, three general stores, four service stations, one auto repair and auto parts store, four motels, two conveniences stores, two cafes, a firehouse, and a small elementary school. The upper grade students are bussed to Bicknell which is a very long ride. Hanksville has known a gold boom, uranium boom and is said to be on the verge of an oil boom. It is the western gateway to Hite, Glen Canyon and Lake Powell and the nearest approach to the Henry Mountains in Garfield County. The Henry Mountains rise almost 12,000 ft. On this mountain range is the states only herd of wild buffalo. The BLM has some of its offices here. Rich in folk lure of Robbers Roost, the Butch Cassidy Gang and the buffalo herd, Wayne County makes the real "Old West" believable again.

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK

A portion of Canyonlands National Park lies in Wayne County. The Colorado and Green Rivers are the prime architects of Canyonlands National Park. The rivers naturally divide Canyonlands in three districts, one of which is Horseshoe Canyon, located in Wayne County. One of the most inaccessible areas of the park, it is located 46 miles off U 24 north of Hanksville. It is usually passable to regular high clearance vehicles. Horseshoe Canyon protects "The Great

Gallery”, one of the finest panels of ancient Indian pictographs (paintings) to be found. Excellent hiking and primitive camping can be found here but no water is available.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Mill Meadow Reservoir | 6) Loa-Bicknell Airport | 13) Fish Creek Lake |
| 2) Forsyth Reservoir | 7) Bicknell State Fish Hatchery | 14) Hanksville Airport |
| 3) Elkhorn Campground | 8) Sunglow Campground | 15) Confluence of Colorado & Green Rivers |
| 4) Cathedral Valley | 9) Guest Ranch | 16) Lonesome Beaver Campground |
| 5) Loa State Fish Hatchery | 10) Bicknell Bottoms Waterfowl Area | 17) McMillan Springs Campground |



A BRIEF HISTORY

The first known people in this area were Indians of the Fremont culture who were here from about A.D. 600 to 1100. Evidence of their presence are the petroglyphs carved on the walls and storage cists huts, locally know as “Moke Huts;”, these cysts have yielded not only food samples but, also, ornaments and implements. These people were followed by Piute Indians, who were present when the first explorers and settlers arrived.

During the period of 1853-54, John C. Fremont explored the area around Fish Lake, which isn't far north of Capitol Reef. He followed the river that issued from the lake down to the present location of the town of Fremont, where he carved his name on a tree. This lead to an unusual happening. Major John Wesley Powell later conducted an expedition into this same area. He found Fremont's name on a tree, recognized it and named the river the Fremont River.

In 1869, Powell made his first expedition down the Colorado River. This river is quite muddy and does not provide good drinking water. One of the expedition's men went ahead of the group to find a fresh water tributary, if possible. He located a tributary, but, when asked if the water was good, replied, "No, it's a Dirty Devil". The river was so named. Later it was determined that the Fremont and the Dirty Devil are the same river. Powell, not having explored the area between, was not aware of the fact that he had applied different names to the opposite ends of the same river. Today the river is called the Fremont until it joins the Muddy River at Hanksville, at which point it becomes the Dirty Devil. According to some historians, this river and the Escalante River to the south are the last two to be discovered in the adjoining states.

The next men to enter this area were probably members of the Mormon semi-military expedition commanded by Captain James Andrus. This is not certain, however, for there is no written record of the trip. The first written record of men in the park, consists of two names carved on the wall of the Capitol Gorge; J.S. Call and Walt Bateman, prospectors, September 20, 1871. Niels Johnson was the first settler in the area. He established a fruit orchard and farm at the confluence of Sulpher Creek and the Fremont River. The orchards gave the name "Fruita" to the settlement that developed, and the name remained until a few years ago when most of what was Fruita was purchased and absorbed into Capitol Reef National Park.

Capitol Reef National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on August 2, 1937, and became a national park in 1971. Only a few years ago, the park was assessable from the east over 90 miles of dirt road and from the west via 15 miles of dirt road.

The original road through Capitol Reef passed through Fremont Canyon; but, the way required so many river crossings that when Elija Cutler Behunin pioneered a wagon road through Capitol Gorge, use of the trail down Fremont Canyon all but ceased. Modern engineering placed the present highway again through the Fremont Canyon.

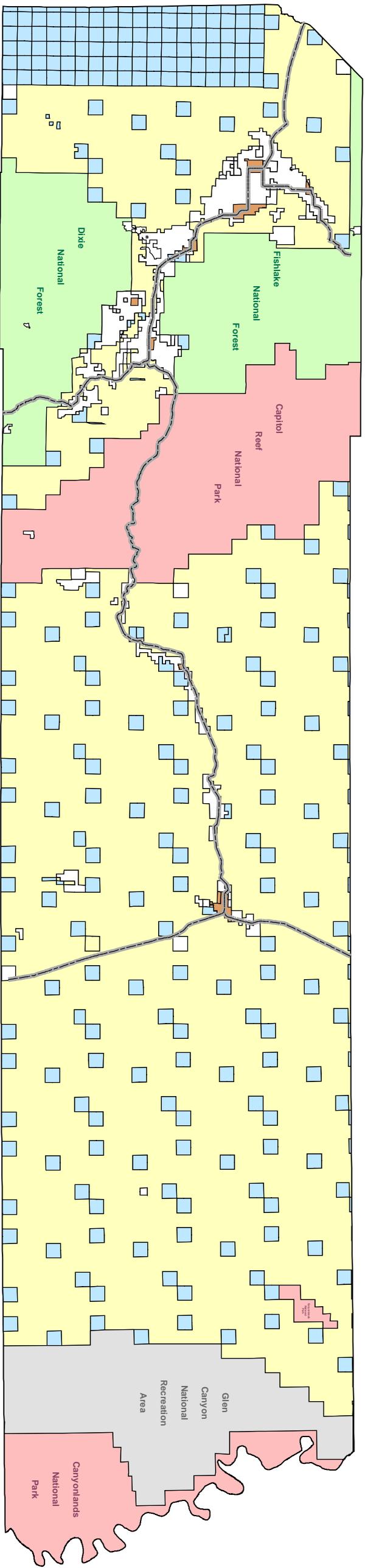
ABOUT THE PARK

Capitol Reef National Park includes a 20 mile section of a geologic formation known as the Waterpocket Fold. This fold in the earth's crust extends from the base of Thousand Lake Mountain, a few miles northwest of the park, to the southeast, a distance of approximately 100 miles to a point near Navajo Mountain on the Arizona-Utah border. Rocks of Capitol Reef are brightly colored reds, greens, yellows, browns, and white. These rocks along with views, marked by arches, waterpockets, domes alcoves, and natural bridge; all offering outstanding photographic subject material.

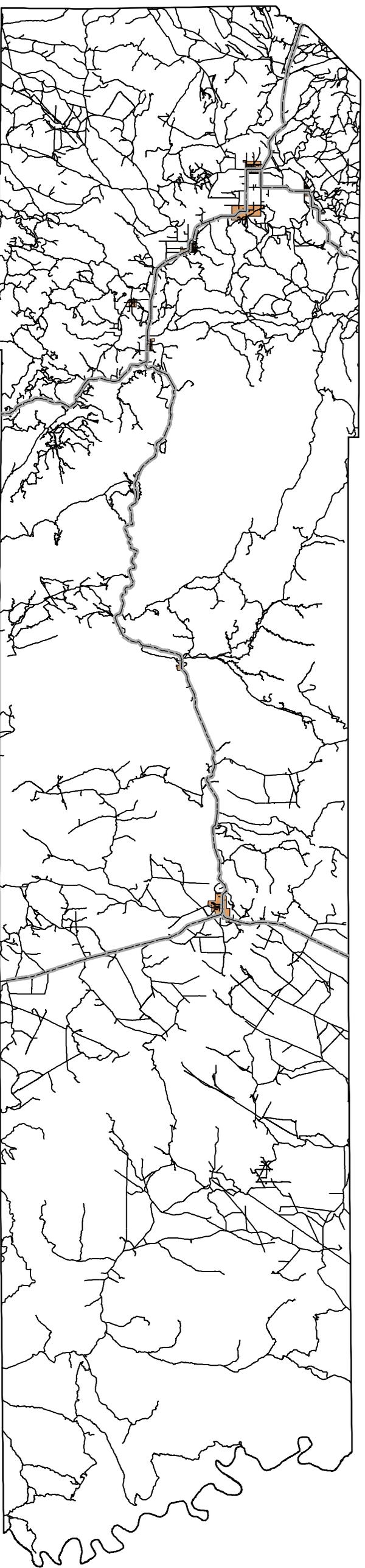
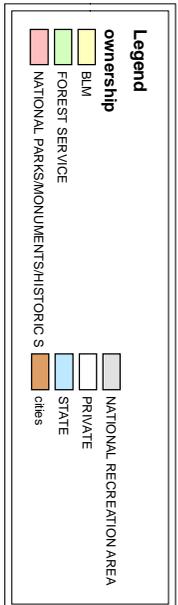
The modern campground includes comfort stations and campsites; each site has a table, fireplace and parking areas. Water is available at the comfort station. The campsites are designed to accommodate tents, campers and trailers up to 28 ft. long. There is a camping fee that is covered by the annual recreation/conservation permit which can be obtained at any National Park or National Forest Office.

Average elevation at the visitor center and campgrounds is about 5,400 ft. Lowest elevation in the park is 5,100 ft. and the highest is around 7,000 ft. Weather is mild here most of the year. Recorded temperature extremes range from 8 degrees F. to 102. The usual midsummer temperature range is from 90 to 95 degrees during the day and from 60 to 65 degrees at night. The rainy season occurs from mid July to mid September. During this period travel in to the gorges and narrow defiles is sometimes halted because of possibility of flash flooding. Snow does not usually fall until about the middle of October.

When you arrive you should first stop at the visitor center for information and orientation. Here you will see exhibits that will help you to understand the natural history of the area. The park contains 61 square miles, has over 49 miles of foot trails, ranging in kind from easy to difficult. You will find the one mile self guiding nature trail especially interesting.



Wayne County Land Ownership



Wayne County Road System